

# Dirksen Wins Kuchel But Not Goldwater

16 SEPT 1963

Sen. Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, the honey-toned Senate Republican leader, borrowed from Shakespeare, the Bible, British Parliamentarian Edmund Burke and his own store of eloquent phrases to explain why he was lending his support to the partial nuclear test-ban treaty.

"I wouldn't like to have it written on my stone. He knew what happened at Hiroshima, but he didn't take a first step," Dirksen said in an eloquent one-hour speech on the Senate floor Wednesday.

He recalled a quote by Burke made to his constituents in Bristol in 1774 which went: "Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Dirksen, known for his flowery speeches, drew a respectable audience of about 50 to the Senate floor. The chamber had been nearly deserted during the first two days of treaty debate.

After Dirksen's address, Senate Republican whip Thomas H. Kuchel, of California, announced he would vote for the treaty.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, Mont., the Democratic leader, felt the turn of events would assure a final vote on the treaty exceeding the two-thirds majority of the Senate necessary for ratification.

The vote is expected this week. Dirksen first announced his support of the treaty after he and Mansfield attended a 45-minute conference with President Kennedy at the White House Monday.



Sen. Barry Goldwater



Sen. Everett Dirksen

Wednesday Dirksen read a letter from Mr. Kennedy to his colleagues. In it the President gave the Senate his "unqualified and unequivocal assurances" that there would be no lessening in United States development of nuclear weapons in the wake of the treaty ratification.

Answering other points of criticism, Mr. Kennedy said that sites for nuclear tests in the atmosphere would be kept operational and used immediately should Russia break the pact.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., of Ariz., a major general in the Air

Force reserve and a long-standing foe of the treaty, was not swayed by his Senate party leader.

In a floor speech Thursday, Goldwater complained that Mr. Kennedy was seeking the Senate's consent but shunning its advice as far as the treaty goes.

He put in another plug for his often suggested reservation that would make the treaty contingent upon the removal of Soviet troops from Cuba. "This at least would salvage something from the Senate's decision to accept this treaty regardless of doubt, dangers and duplicity," the Republican Presidential hopeful asserted. About the time of Goldwater's speech, the Air Force Association, an independent, 74,000-member group, adopted a resolution deploring the treaty on the grounds it contains "unacceptable risks."

Air Force Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert was so incensed by the statement that he refused to attend the association's reception planned in his honor. The association was holding its 17th annual national convention in the national capital.

Zuckert, in canceling his appearance, explained that he felt the anti-treaty resolution was "immoderate and based on misinformation."

President Kennedy topped the Air Force Association by putting in one of his strongest plugs to date for the treaty as he opened his Thursday afternoon press conference. He urged the Senate to ratify the pact by "the widest possible margin," asserting that if only "grudging support" is given, "then this nation cannot offer much hope of leadership in the future."

The President declared that the test ban would "enable all of us who inhabit the earth . . . our children and our children's children to breathe easier."

In a well timed action, the United States exploded two nuclear shots underground at its Nevada proving grounds Friday.

One was low yield, the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT. The other, medium yield, was over 20,000 tons but under a megaton.

The tests marked the fifth United States nuclear blast since the treaty was signed and the 95th since the United States resumed nuclear testing in 1961.

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